

IS UNJUST
TO GERMANY

Exception of American Vessels from Paying Panama Tolls

BUT GERMANS EXPECT TO OVERCOME IT

Philip Heinken, Managing Director of North German Lloyd Line Protests

Berlin, May 7.—The exemption of American vessels from payment of tolls for a passing through the Panama canal is unjust and places German shipping at a disadvantage, according to the view expressed by Philip Heinken, managing director of the North German Lloyd line, published in the Tagblatt to-day. Heinken expresses confidence, however, that German shipping interests are sufficiently powerful and enterprising to maintain competition even under these circumstances.

He foresees a big immigration traffic to the Pacific coast of both the United States and Canada, and in a more limited way to the states in South America.

MISSING SINCE APRIL 28, HIS FRIENDS ALARMED

G. W. Whaley, Aged 27 and Unmarried, Left His Sister's Home and No Trace Has Been Found.

East Richford, May 7.—G. W. Whaley, aged 27 years and unmarried, left his sister's home in West Jay on April 28 and since that time no word of him has been received. Searching parties have been out looking for him but no trace has been found. His friends fear he has committed suicide, but they advance no reason for their fears.

SOLONS ATTENDED FIGHTS.

In Interests of 10-Round Boxing Bill in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Members of the legislature, state officials and municipal officers from a number of cities witnessed a scientific boxing entertainment here last night. The affair was given in the interest of Senator Carroll's bill, which legalizes 10-round boxing matches in Illinois. Similar bills are now pending in the House committee. Fifteen hundred persons witnessed the four bouts on the program. Mayor Carter, H. Harrison of Chicago was present and was called upon to speak. He declined but the official announcer said that if the legislature gives its official approval to the Carroll Senate bill, Mayor Harrison will allow bouts to be staged in Chicago.

The first bout was between Fred Gilmore and "Mickey" Sheridan of Chicago, who went three fast rounds. The second bout brought together Jimmy Barry, who retired as the undefeated bantam champion of the world, and Johnnie Coulton of Chicago, present holder of the bantam title. Barry and Coulton went two rounds, and the former showed much of his old-time cleverness. Coulton then took on Franklin White of Chicago for two rounds. Representative Frank McNichols of Chicago was the referee in the Coulton bout.

Coulton addressed the spectators and pleaded for the passage of the pending bill. Representative George Hilton of Chicago, who also has a bill in the House to legalize boxing went four rounds with Pete Boyle, also of Chicago. There was little science in this event and the participants wore "pillow" gloves to prevent injury.

The last number was a fast four-round bout between Packey McFarland and Willie Schaefer, both of Chicago. Senator Carroll of Chicago was the referee.

POLICE QUARANTINE OF ILL FAME HOUSES

Officers Stationed at Suspected Places in Philadelphia With Orders To Refuse Entrance To Anyone.

Philadelphia, May 7.—A police quarantine of suspected houses was established last night in an effort to solve the vice problem. Officers were stationed at the door of every house of ill fame in the city, with orders to allow no one to enter. Seventy extra policemen were necessary to put the law into effect.

RIOT CALLS ISSUED

As Result of Strike Disturbances in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 7.—Attacks on drivers and chauffeurs of the express companies and the department stores, whose employees are on strike, resulted in several riot calls last night. Delivery wagons were overturned in the streets and the windows of some of the department store barns were smashed. An American Express wagon was attacked in the downtown district. The traces were cut and the horses driven off after which the wagon was pushed into the plate glass window of a vacant store. The driver was severely beaten.

VILLAGES THREATENED.

By Forest Fires Sweeping in Northern New York.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 7.—The Adirondack villages of Benson Mines and Waukegan are threatened by forest fires, according to dispatches received from the latter place. An area five miles long and half a mile wide was burned over south of Benson Mines and the flames are within two miles of the village. Fifty men are fighting the fires.

ENTRANCE TO NORMAL SCHOOLS.

New Courses for Teachers, High School Graduates, and Those Who Have Completed Two Years in High School.

The following announcement is made regarding new conditions just established by the Vermont state board of education at its last meeting, for entrance to the normal schools:

A Two-Year Elementary Course. Students who have successfully completed the first two years in high school—the sophomore year—may enter this course and graduate in two years. They will receive the diploma of the lower course and a certificate to teach for five years. After fifty weeks of teaching, this certificate will be renewed for five years without examination.

Course for Teachers. Teachers who hold a first, second or third grade certificate will be admitted to the elementary course. Some teachers will require two years to complete this course. Others, provided they experience warrants and they possess the ability, will probably be able to complete this course in one year. They will receive the diploma of the elementary course and a certificate to teach for five years. After fifty weeks of teaching, this certificate will be renewed without examination for five additional years.

One-Year Course for High School Graduates.

Graduates of high schools having a four year course of study, may enter the elementary course and graduate in one year. They will receive the diploma and certificate of the elementary course as indicated above.

Two-Year Course for High School Graduates.

Graduates of high schools who have completed a four-year course will be admitted to the higher course at the normal school. Two years are necessary to graduate from this course. Upon graduation, the diploma of the higher course is awarded, as well as a certificate to teach for ten years. This certificate is renewable for ten years, without examination. Those who graduate from this course will be better prepared to teach than if they took the one-year course.

One-Year Course for Graduates of Teacher Training Course.

Those who have graduated from the high school and then graduated from the teacher training course, provided they have taught one year, may enter the higher course and graduate in one year, receiving the diploma of the higher course and a certificate to teach for ten years, renewable for ten years.

These courses have been established, so that everyone who desires to become a teacher, may have the opportunity to do so. Teaching in Vermont never offered so many advantages as now.

Union superintendents now direct and assist the teacher in her work; wages are slowly but surely increasing; a new state law enables the state to repay one dollar per week to any town which employs a graduate of a normal school at a salary of at least \$7 per week and board; or \$8 a week and board, provided she has had thirty weeks of experience in teaching; the demand for the graduates of the normal schools is greater than the supply; school boards and superintendents when they need teachers either visit or communicate with the normal schools. The normal schools have teachers who are specialists in their subjects. Therefore, those who attend the normal school receive the very best instruction it is possible to give. Each normal school has a training school where students spend at least half of their senior year in actual teaching, in all grades, and in all subjects.

The principal of the normal school at Castleton, Charles A. Adams, is preparing to issue a new catalogue. This will be ready for distribution about May 10.

PUBLIC IS GETTING ALL IT PAYS FOR

Declared Railroad's Attorney, Arguing Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Oral arguments including the interstate commerce commission's investigation of the New England railroad situation, particularly the financial operations of the New Haven system, were begun to-day before the entire commission.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston spoke for the New England shippers, and Edgar J. Rich and Charles F. Choate, Jr., were among the first to speak for the railroad. Mr. Rich, in speaking for the Boston & Maine, declared if the road's service to the public was still unsatisfactory, it was because the public was expecting better service than it was paying for, and if the demands of the public were to be further satisfied, an increase in rates must follow. Choate declared the charges against the New Haven found their origin in a source that was bitterly partisan and unfair.

SUICIDE CAUSED EXPLOSION.

More Than a Score of Persons Were Hurt in a New York House.

New York, May 7.—A dependent East Side paper cutter released such a quantity of gas when he turned on the jet in committing suicide last night that the fumes filled the tenement building where he lived, and an explosion followed in which more than a score of persons were injured, two of them probably mortally. The explosion and fire which followed caused a panic in the neighborhood, and a crowd of people gathered on Madison street. The blaze did little damage.

The injured were mostly members of a curious crowd that followed a policeman through the tenement hall way to investigate the odor of gas coming from the room of Samuel Gordon, the suicide. Some one is believed to have lighted a match igniting the gas. Besides a dozen persons taken to hospital, suffering from burns and cuts from flying glass, a dozen others were less seriously injured. Policeman William J. Cummings is one of those who sustained probably mortal hurts.

ELEVATOR CAR FELL.

Breaking Neck of Elevator Man at Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, Mass., May 7.—By snapping of a cable Frank Pelosky, aged 25 years, elevator man for the Merrimack Chemical Co., lost his life yesterday when the elevator car fell two stories. His neck was broken.

TRIED TO KILL
ACCUSING WIFE

William J. Mahoney of Cambridge, Mass., Then Committed Suicide

TRAGEDY FOLLOWED WEEK'S ABSENCE

Mrs. Mahoney Upbraided Him for Failing to Support Her

Cambridge, Mass., May 7.—William J. Mahoney attempted to murder his wife and then killed himself this morning, when Mrs. Mahoney upbraided him for his alleged failure to support her. Mahoney, who was a teamster, returned to his home to-day, after being away for a week. When his wife found out about his absence and his failure to provide for her, Mahoney drew a revolver and shot her, inflicting a dangerous wound. Then he turned the weapon on himself and ended his life.

HALLOWELL STRIKE HAS BEEN SETTLED

Stonecutters Had Been Out Since March 1 at the Plant of the Hallowell Granite Co.

Hallowell, Me., May 8.—A satisfactory adjustment of the stonecutters' strike, which has been out since March 1, was made last night and the men will resume work at the sheds of the Hallowell Granite company.

MANY BADLY HURT.

In Strike Riots at Syracuse, N. Y.—Efforts to End Trouble.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 7.—Determined efforts are being made here to settle the strike of building laborers which yesterday developed a series of riots in which 25 persons, nine of them policemen, were wounded.

The strikers met yesterday afternoon with Caesar Scortelli, Italian consul at Rochester, who came to Syracuse and appointed a committee of eight persons to wait on the employers with a view of settling the wage dispute between the laborers and contractors by arbitration. The contractors have signified their willingness to have the matter arbitrated.

Order was restored with the first negotiations for a settlement and the local companies of militia, which had been called out when the riot situation assumed a serious aspect, had nothing to do. The soldiers were quartered at police headquarters on Clinton square.

The strike started last Thursday when 2,500 laborers and hod carriers demanded an increase in wages. They received 26 cents an hour, and asked for an increase based on a sliding scale from 32 to 40 cents an hour. The contractors rejected the demands.

The strikers, mostly foreigners, had paraded the streets daily, and this morning 500 of them attempted to force workmen from a structure on the square in front of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in the heart of the city. Fifty policemen and a fire company were rushed to the scene and were greeted with a volley of bricks, stones and clubs. The police, to frighten the strikers, drew their revolvers and fired into the air. Rioters continued to charge the officers, several of whom had been with scapulars. Weapons were then lowered and a number of forcing hundreds to flee. The police took 25 prisoners, 10 of whom were hurt, three seriously.

Of the policemen injured in the battle, David Tumpowsky received a fractured skull. He was hit with a brick and his condition is serious. The other officers injured were Patrick Griffin, George Kunzman, Jacob Manheim, Thomas Driscoll, Jacob Schmidt, Louis Zinsmeister, Charles Hopkins and Michael Davis. All are out and bruised.

Giuseppe Basta was shot through the abdomen and his recovery is not expected. Martin Lull, a spectator, was shot in the shoulder.

After his discharge Chief of Police Cadin ordered the police to "shoot to kill at the first sign of a riot. Protect yourselves and protect property," were his instructions.

Several other clashes occurred between the strikers and the police.

TRIED TO BLOW UP ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Verger Heard the Ticking and Discovered a Bomb Wrapped in Brown Paper Parcel.

London, May 7.—An attempt to-day to wreck Saint Paul's cathedral with a bomb, is placed to the account of militant suffragettes. An infernal machine was discovered by a verger, who heard the ticking when making his morning rounds, and found a brown paper parcel beneath a chair beside the bishop's throne. The police found the bomb to contain two detonators, attached to an electric battery.

Later the police found another similar bomb on the steps of a newspaper office in Bonnyrie street. Arson squads were also busy this morning. They succeeded in burning the pavilion on the cricket field at Bishopscote park. Fulham, and also fired an unoccupied house at Finchley. There was another mysterious fire in a timber yard at Lambeth, with no trace of the destroyers. Saint Catherine's church at Hatcham was burned yesterday. A woman arrested on the charge of placing a bomb on the steps of the Grand hotel was discharged to-day for lack of proof.

Weather Forecast.

Fair to-night and Thursday; cooler to-night, with light frost. Moderate north-west winds.

MAY SELL CHURCH.

Randolph Baptists May Dispose of Edifice to Bethany Church.

Randolph, May 7.—Dr. W. A. Davison, state secretary of the Baptist denomination, has been in conference this week with the executive committee of Bethany church in regard to selling the Baptist edifice to Bethany church. For years the Baptist church here has been suffering many losses by removals and death, till the time has come when the membership of this body is very small, and many of them have passed middle life and are not able to engage actively in the work of the church. For the last three years, that church has been federated with the Methodist, holding their services in the summer in one house and in the winter in the smaller, the Methodist house of worship, and will either build new or rebuild the old one, and some portion of the people have thought it a better arrangement to purchase the Baptist house. Dr. Davison, for the state association, offered the same for \$15,000, and the Bethany people were given until June first to consider the matter. In case the Bethany people accept this offer, it is understood that they will enlarge and remodel the same, which will no doubt make it a fine church, as the location is better than any here, and the building itself of brick, and well finished in the interior already. It is understood that if this is done that the money received for it will be held by the Baptist denomination for a fund to await use later, if it should ever be required.

FACE ANOTHER TRIAL.

New York's Four Convicted Police Inspectors Accused of Bribery.

New York, May 7.—Until sentence is passed Friday, no one knows just what move will be made by the counsel for the defense in the case of the four former police inspectors, Sweeney, Thompson, Hussey and Murtilla, all of whom were found guilty last night of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Each faces a year in prison and is also under indictment for bribery.

It is intimated at the district attorney's office that they may rest with the men whether they are tried on the bribery charge. If their lawyers make a fight against the verdict just rendered, it is understood that District Attorney Whitman will press the bribery charges, which involve felony and carry on conviction a much heavier sentence than the prisoners now face. If they accept the penalty of the crime of which they are already convicted, other charges may not be pushed by Whitman. The latter said to-day that their conviction might lead to the more important work of clearing the police system.

PROMINENT BRATTLEBORO MAN.

Norman F. Cabot Was 92 Years of Age. Funeral Thursday.

Brattleboro, May 7.—Norman F. Cabot, 92, died yesterday at his home, 6 Terrace street. He was born in Hartland, Jan. 20, 1821. When only 15 years old he went to Elberton, Ga., to work, and in 1850 he went to California. In 1857 he returned to Vermont and settled in Brattleboro, but in 1862 he became manager of the largest wholesale paper store in the state, the Boston & Maine Paper Co. He returned to Brattleboro in 1865 and in 1872 was elected treasurer of the Vermont Savings bank, which position he held until he resigned in 1902.

He married Lucy T. Brooks on Dec. 13, 1853. She died April 3, 1912. He is survived by three children, Miss Mary R. of New York, William B. of Boston and Mrs. Grace Cabot Holbrook of Boston.

The funeral will take place at the home Thursday afternoon.

PAPER MAKERS PROTEST.

Against Reduction or Removal of Tariff on Paper.

Bellows Falls, May 7.—A protest against the reduction or removal of the tariff duty on manufactured paper has been forwarded to President Wilson, Chairman Underwood and the Vermont delegation in Congress by H. H. Abbott, secretary of the Bellows Falls and North Walpole Merchants' association. Bellows Falls and the surrounding towns are dependent to a great extent on the paper industry and it is feared that a reduction in the tariff may send the plants here to other countries where labor and production are cheaper.

TIMELY TOPICS CHOSEN.

For Discussion at Congregationalist Convention in St. Johnsbury.

The Congregationalists of the state in their annual meeting at St. Johnsbury, May 20, 21 and 22, plan to be timely this year if anything in the discussion. A leading speaker from outside the state is Secretary Barton, who besides being an authority on Turkey in Europe, had been over the territory where the war has been fought just previous to the outbreak. He will speak of the situation there especially in its relation to Islam and Christian missions. No subject of more vital practical interest to Vermont churches than work in rural communities. This will be treated by Rev. John A. Schaefer in his address on county work. Mr. Schaefer has made a signal success in making church forces effective throughout the county and area.

DAILY REINSTATED.

Is Again Second Lieutenant in United States Army.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—Charles D. Daily, the former star, who quit the United States army to enter private life, was reinstated as a second lieutenant last night by executive approval of his nomination by the Senate. A large number of postmasters were approved. The appointment of J. L. Barry as auditor of the war department was confirmed.

Highway Appropriation Voted.

Concord, N. H., May 7.—Gov. Feltner yesterday transmitted to the legislature his veto of an act appropriating \$400,000 for the completion of the three north and south trunk line highways, and for the construction of an east and west line from Portsmouth to Walpole.

LOSS OF \$20,000
ON THE "HILL"

Upper Graniteville Visited by Fire Started by Lightning

STORE, BARBER SHOP, LIVERY, DWELLING

Barre Fire Department Assisted in Stopping the Flames' Progress

Fire which started when the general store of Odile Gilbert was struck by lightning at 10 o'clock last night, destroyed the store building, a barber shop owned by Charles Gilbert, John Ryan's livery stable and a dwelling owned by Owen McCue in upper Graniteville. The blaze entailed a total loss of \$20,000 and three families were made homeless. Several times the entire lower section of the village was threatened with devastation and but for the hard work of volunteer firemen, bucket brigades and regulars and call men from the Barre fire department, who responded at 10:30 o'clock in the auto fire truck, the loss would have been much greater.

Much of the destroyed property is protected by insurance, although it is understood that the proprietor of the livery business carried no insurance.

The families of Charles Gilbert, who occupied apartments over the barber shop and the pool room, and Mr. McCue and his tenants, Jerry Keough, Omar Marceau and Henry Lacroix, who lived upstairs over their general store, were driven from their homes before they had time to save any household goods. Six horses quartered in the Ryan stable were released before the fire had gained any great headway and a small portion of goods in the Odile Gilbert store and his brother's barber shop were salvaged. The progress of the flames was headed off on the threshold of Jerry Murphy's house just east of the Gilbert store, although the fire fighters were obliged to resort to dynamite in two instances and to raise a small woodshed and store house located between the barber shop and Murphy's house.

It was only a few moments before 10 o'clock when the third of a series of lightning flashes came and almost within an instant the loss on the "Hill" was estimated in flames. John McPherson, a quarrier, who was returning home from the lower village, saw the bolt when it struck the rear end of the roof. But the alarm had already spread, for Omar Marceau, who occupies one of the second story tenements, felt the shock distinctly and notified members of the family before the blaze became uncontrollable. Several persons in the household as well as in the Lacroix apartments above, were quickly aroused and the occupants of the building made a hasty exit. Up the street a few yards, inhabitants of the Charles Gilbert tenement looked across the way to see the store in flames and they were not slow in making preparations to leave.

Before the flames had fairly enveloped the store structure, crews of bucket men were rapidly formed and strenuous efforts were made to save the livery stable property. But the main structure was located only a few feet from the burning building and all efforts in this direction were futile. Both the store and the barn, which soon took fire, burned rapidly and it was soon apparent that nothing could be done to save either structure. Likewise the building which housed Charles Gilbert's pool and barber business was doomed, for the flames made quick work of the livery stable and store. Fire fighting resources were slim, indeed, and when it was seen that at least three buildings lined up on the north side of the street were beyond aid, attention was turned toward the fourth, a double tenement owned by Mr. McCue and occupied jointly by Mr. McCue and the Keough family. Superintendent Guy R. Varnum of the Boutwell, Milne & Varnum Co., was among the fire fighters and at his suggestion a plan was devised to dynamite the McCue house and then already harassed by the fire, the house was burning rapidly when the dynamite was discharged and the remnants of the structure scattered to the winds.

Just to the east of McCue's house, a sizable shed and storehouse intercepted the flames. A gang of men surrounded the frame structure with ropes and with a concerted pull it was dragged to the street and out of the path of the fire. Dynamiting the McCue house and the removal of the shed doubtless saved the house owned by Mr. Murphy, next in line to the east. As it was, the roof of Murphy's house took fire and every window in the building was cracked by the intense heat.

Shortly before 10:30 o'clock help was summoned from the city. Thomas Le-tourneau, who had been in the midst of the fire fighters, telephoned Chief Gladding that a little assistance would be greatly appreciated. Two of the regulars and a detail of call men boarded the American-LaFrance truck and made the trip to the hill in quick time. When they arrived, the store was nearly reduced to ashes, the livery stable had been laid low, and the flames were peering into the windows of Charles Gilbert's property. A crew of men were making a last desperate struggle to save McCue's house and several other buildings in the vicinity were in immediate danger of destruction. Chief Gladding was on a knoll just to the northeast of the burning area.

The school house roof, in fact, was burning in several places, when Chief Gladding and his men rounded the curve and brought their car to a halt in the firemen yard. It was there that the Barre school lent their most effective efforts, for beyond a doubt the structure would have succumbed to the flames had it not been for the plucky fight waged against the fire on the roof. Ladders were

quickly strung to the roof and gallons of chemical solution were emptied onto the burning shingles. One man was assigned to the machine for the purpose of replenishing the chemical supply, and the tanks' capacities were several times exhausted before the school building was out of danger.

The visit of the Barre firemen terminated happily for the school house, but as it was, the building was damaged to a slight extent. Several windows were cracked, the roof was damaged, and the leaking of the chemical charges slightly damaged the rooms. Sessions were held in only a portion of the building to-day.

When the fire had reached its zenith, there were many in the crowd of on-lookers who believed that much other valuable property in the neighborhood would be destroyed. Across the street from the general store, Odile Gilbert's residence was constantly in danger, and the Cogswell house to the east also caught fire several times. Other buildings further up the street were ignited at various times and but for the keen watch which householders kept on their property, the fire would have made a clean sweep through several blocks. On the north side of the street, Jerry Murphy's house was often ignited and only by dint of the hardest kind of fighting was the structure and outbuildings saved from the fury of the flames. Wet blankets were used with good effect by fire-fighters at the Murphy home, as well as elsewhere.

Fire Fighting Handicapped. A strong wind from the southwest rendered fire fighting difficult and with the absence of any hydrant system, a strong combination of circumstances militated against the best efforts of the impromptu fire brigade. When the danger to the school building had passed, the Barre contingent on the flat below, it saving property on the hill, before the progress of the flames were effectively checked, and it was not until an hour afterwards that the auto truck returned to this city.

The Losses. Figures obtainable to-day indicate the loss will fall short of the estimate made when the fire was at its height last night. Odile Gilbert believes his loss will not exceed \$8,000, his estimate being based on the loss to his store stock and the loss to the building. The Gilbert store was a large frame structure, built along the lines of many another general store erected in Vermont at a period dating back a score or thirty years ago. It was never designed to withstand a serious attack of fire, and what with the dry weather of the past few weeks it burned like tinder. In the same manner, the livery stable buildings, recently purchased by Mr. Ryan, were easy prey for the flames, and little time was consumed in their destruction.

Mr. Gilbert carried insurance of \$2,000 or more on his store stock and the building was also protected. The Marceau and Lacroix families lost most of their household goods, but it is understood that they were partially protected by insurance. Charles Gilbert estimates the loss on his building at \$1,200, while his barber shop furnishings and pool-room fixtures were valued at \$500. A blanket policy worth \$1,500 represents his insurance. The Ryan stable, totally destroyed, cannot be replaced for \$3,000, the loss on the storehouse's loss and the stock will bring the owner's loss up to a figure considerably larger. Unfortunately, Mr. Ryan was without insurance at the time of the fire.

Mr. McCue's house was valued at \$1,800 or more, and the contents, including the household goods of both occupying families, were insured along with the building proper. The storehouse removed by ropes to a nearby lot may be rehabilitated with little loss. Other houses contiguous to the destroyed property were slightly damaged and less than \$500 will replace the loss in these instances.

Hundreds of people were at upper Graniteville this forenoon and later in the day to look over the burned area. Definite information as to the prospects for rebuilding the destroyed buildings was not at hand, although members of the Gilbert family intimated that a new store and barber shop might be erected on the site of the old ones. Mr. McCue will undoubtedly rebuild his dwelling at some future time and Mr. Ryan is undecided as to whether he will resume his livery business on the site of the old stable.

The Gilbert store was one of the largest in the quarrying section and drew its patronage from a wide area. Around the ruins of the building this morning it was freely predicted that a store would again occupy the site of the burned structure, even though Mr. Gilbert should decide not to rebuild. Although it was conceded that the little village of upper Graniteville had suffered a severe blow, little knots of people gathered here and there about the ruins and were disposed to be optimistic in regard to the future of the destroyed business section. Most of the insurance carried by losers in the fire was handled through local agencies and several adjusters were on the ground this morning.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD.

Miss Carrie J. Isham of Burlington Had Suffered from Heart Trouble.

Burlington, May 7.—Miss Carrie J. Isham was found dead yesterday morning about 8:30 o'clock in her apartment at 60 Buell street. She had been in frail health and suffered from heart trouble for some time.

She was born in Williston 46 years ago, the daughter of Horace and Anne Isham. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Elmer E. Patten of Buell street, and Mrs. Grant Kenyon of Huntington. Miss Isham had resided in Burlington for the past 15 years. She was a member of the Unitarian church. Although of frail health, she was cheerful and optimistic in spirit.

The funeral services will be held privately Thursday afternoon at two o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. Patten, at 89 Buell street, and the interment will be made in Williston.

NEW CHARTER ADOPTED.

Brattleboro Village Meeting Votes \$500 for Band Concerts.

Brattleboro, May 7.—After a spirited debate the new village charter was adopted, 150 to 107, at the annual meeting last night. The article to change the name of Eliot street to Market was laid on the table. An appropriation was made for band concerts. The commissioners' salaries were fixed at \$100. The following officers were elected: Solon A. Richmond and W. A. Shumway, commissioners; John T. Kaine and H. R. Brown, collectors; W. H. Perry, clerk and treasurer.

DEATH NOT
BY ACCIDENT

That Is Endeavor of P. J. Swanton in Wells Case

BOY LOUIS' DEATH CAUSED BY ARSENIC

Testified Physicians at the Trial of the Case at St. Albans

St. Albans, May 7.—Announcement that the state would endeavor to eliminate the possibility that the death of 6-year-old Louis Wells was due to an accident was made by State's Attorney Gaylord F. Ladd when the trial of Julius Wells of Swanton, charged with murdering his child, was resumed in Franklin county court to-day. Although Wells was arrested for the alleged poisoning of Louis and his daughter, Marie, aged 3, he is being tried only on the charge of murdering the boy.

When the trial was started this morning there were only 21 spectators, among whom were six women. Dr. A. L. Cross of Swanton was the first witness. He testified that he was called to the Wells home late on the day of December 2, 1912, and he found two very sick children. The boy was unconscious. He asked Mrs. Wells about the boy and she did not seem to think he was very sick. The witness also testified that the girl was semi-conscious, but that testimony was objected to and the court ordered it stricken out. Louis died while he, the doctor, was in the house.

On his second visit to the house, testified Dr. Cross, he saw Dr. E. R. Lape. On this visit the boy's stomach was removed and it, together with some condensed milk, was sent to the state laboratory at Burlington. At this point State's Attorney Ladd informed the court that the state would try to show that accidental death possibility must be excluded.

When Dr. Cross was cross-examined by Attorney W. R. Austin for the defense, the latter tried to show that when the stomach was placed in a paper for shipment to Burlington, it was wrapped in paper placed on the floor. Dr. Cross could not remember that the paper was placed on the floor.

Later Dr. Lape testified that when the stomach was removed it was wrapped up in a paper which he took from his own valise. When the stomach and the condensed milk were sent to the state laboratory, Dr. Lape wrote that he expected that they would find ptomaine poisoning.

Two other witnesses heard were Peter Fountain, sexton of the cemetery, who told about digging up the body; and Pearl Ladue of Milton, a brother-in-law of the respondent.

The Cause of Death. Dr. R. H. Stone, director of the state laboratory at Burlington, testified that he examined the stomach and the condensed milk; that he found seven grains of poison in the stomach; that probably not all taken into the body would have been found because some of it would have been thrown off by vomiting; that he thought probably twenty-eight grains had been swallowed; that one and one-half grains would have been fatal.

Dr. Stone testified that the cause of death was arsenical poisoning; that it would not have been taken as Paris green and he could not say whether it could have been taken as rat poison.

Dr. C. F. Whitney, chemist at the state laboratory, testified much about the same lines as Dr. Stone, expressing his opinion that probably more than twenty-five grains of poison had been taken.

Howard Morgan of Everett, Mass., manager of the Wood-Morgan detective agency and Thomas Turner, an operator for the same company, were on the stand late this forenoon. The latter testified that on the day and that that latter would not talk, but said that if the detective would come to the Franklin county jail, where Attorney F. S. Cushing was, he (Wells) would talk. The detective said he went there but did not see either Wells or the attorney.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL QUARANTINED.

Two Inmates at Burlington Institution Have Smallpox.